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Re-Entry of Skylab Predicted for Today Over South Atlantic

By Richard D. Lyons

LONDON, July 10 (NYT) — Time is set for about 5 p.m. local mean time. The place, the vicinity of Ascension Island in the South Atlantic — with Skylab falling along a path starting in the Indian Ocean and ending in the Pacific just south of

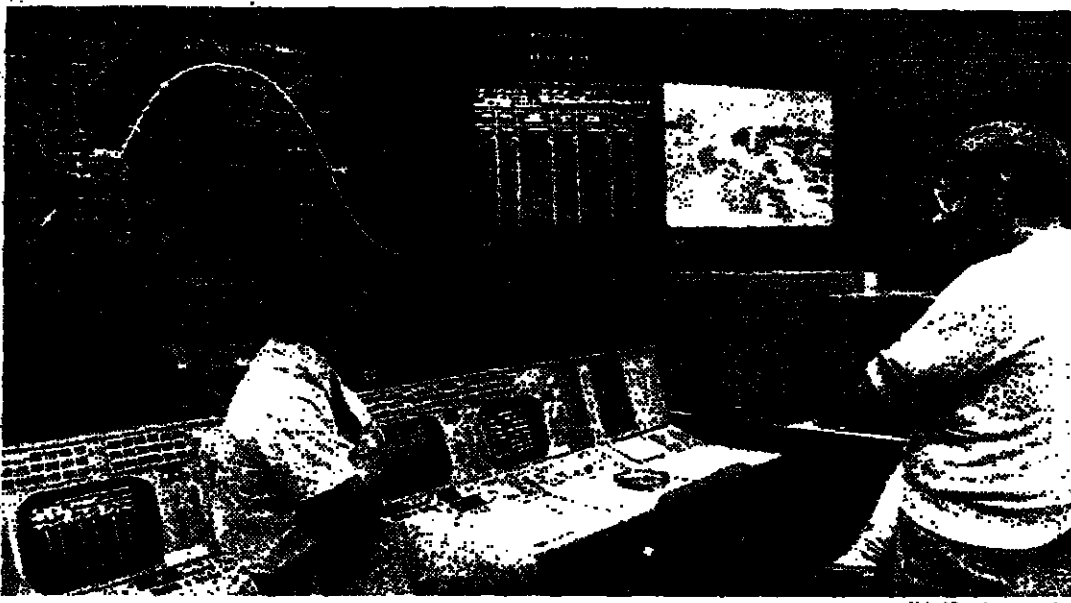
re-entry a few minutes to either side of the projected time frame's midpoint could drastically change the impact zone. Debris might be scattered along a path that crosses the northwestern corner of the United States, passes over southern Canada and heads over Maine into the Atlantic.

[The broad period of uncertainty in the prediction of the fall stems from a lack of precision about the amount of atmospheric drag a specific spacecraft will encounter, Mr. Smith added.]

[Even six hours before the estimated time of fall, the prediction of the area could be off by 20,700 miles in either direction — roughly one full swing around the globe. At with only two hours to go, scientists still could be a continent or two off.]

The huge satellite, which has already traveled more than 87 million miles through space since it was launched six years ago, has during the past two weeks increased its descent from 1 mile a day to 10. It is at an altitude of 118 miles.

Ground controllers are best able to predict the ballistics of an end-over-end re-entry, hence, said Mr.



Mission control at the Johnson Space Center follows the final days of Skylab's orbiting of Earth.

Smith, four and a half hours prior to re-entry, Skylab will be put into such a posture. From the point of re-entry into the atmosphere, at an altitude of about 60 miles, it will take about 20 minutes for the first piece to hit Earth's surface. Pieces will continue to fall for the next 40 minutes.

Controllers could also maneuver Skylab to prolong its lifetime by several orbits so that debris would fall along a different track. But unless the current prediction is seriously inaccurate, that is unlikely to happen.

Mr. Smith acknowledged yesterday that the pieces falling to earth would number more than 500, but said, "there are roughly 500 pieces of any size that could cause any physical damage."

When it was pointed out that the Soviet satellite that crashed in Canada last year had broken into at least 3,000 pieces, Mr. Smith noted that the reason for keeping track of even tiny pieces of that craft was that it carried a nuclear reactor — some of the pieces were radioactive and potentially harmful, however small.

NASA opened its special Skylab operations center here yesterday morning. It receives periodic reports from the North American Air Defense Command in Colorado and from the Johnson Space Center in Houston. About 20 people staff the center, including representatives from the White House, the Federal Preparedness Agency and the Departments of State, Justice and Defense.

Through its embassies, the State Department has been informing governments in areas Skylab is circling of the latest predictions.

Nicaragua Guerrillas Advance on Managua

From Agency Dispatches

MANAGUA, July 10 — Sandinista guerrillas today began moving on Managua from all directions in preparation for an announced final offensive on the capital. The Sandinista strategy appeared to be to bring the guerrilla forces close enough to reach Managua in a day's march.

President Anastasio Somoza remained in his bunker command post. He is believed able to deploy 5,000 National Guardsmen for a final defense of the capital and his government.

Meanwhile, the Washington Post reported, the United States has begun overtures to younger officers in the National Guard in an effort to persuade them to stay in Nicaragua and maintain the force following the resignation of Gen. Somoza.

U.S. Bid to Guard

According to informed sources, the Post said, the United States hopes that high level officers identified with government corruption and repression will leave Nicaragua with the general, but that younger, "U.S.-trained" soldiers will "maintain the National Guard" as assurance "against Sandinista influence" exerted by Sandinista guerrillas.

While the Sandinistas have said they would allow certain "decent" National Guardsmen into their new government's army, they have rejected any plan for the perpetuation of the National Guard.

Among those National Guard officers who could be expected to remain in Nicaragua under a new government, few of those interviewed believed such a joint army would work. The Post said.

The future of the guard is one of the main issues to be worked out in negotiations among a guerrilla-backed junta, the United States, other Latin American governments and Gen. Somoza. The general has declared his intention to resign as soon as the United States assures him that the "institutionality" of the National Guard and his Liberal Party are guaranteed under a new government.

The guerrillas move closer to Managua was made from a narrow triangle of territory that they control south of the capital, marked by the cities of Masaya, Jinotepe and Diriamba.

Fighting was reported on a hilltop two miles from Las Nubes, a town 18 miles south of Managua, where the country's telecommunications repeater stations are located. Guard and guerrilla operational radio messages reported skirmishing on the outskirts of Masaya, 16 miles from Managua.

The National Guard claimed today it had shot down a Sandinista Cessna airplane flown by a Costa Rican pilot and carrying two Cuban crewmen near Rivas, 19 miles north of the Costa Rican border.

The guard said the plane carried Chinese-made RPG rockets, grenades, arms and munitions.

In the key southern front, reinforced guard units widened their control of Rivas and along their main line of resistance at Sapoa, four miles north of the border. Guardsmen and guerrillas exchanged a heavy artillery barrage today and guard aircraft rocketed and strafed the guerrilla lines in an effort to keep 1,000 rebels pinned down, military sources said.

The guard has been more successful in repelling the guerrillas' advance on Managua from the

Kuwait, Syria Hold Talks

DAMASCUS, July 10 (UPI) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed wrapped up a one-day official visit to Syria today and flew to Baghdad, the third and last leg of his current tour of Arab capitals. Earlier, Sheikh Ahmed held talks with Jordan's King Hussein.

The director of the foundation, which has taken over assets of the multibillion-dollar Pahlavi Foundation, declined to be interviewed about the organization's activities.

But another foundation official confirmed that auctions were still taking place. He said expensive Persian carpets that belonged to "people condemned in Islamic tribunals" were being auctioned privately once a week. He claimed the bidders were "professional carpet sellers."

'Dark Secrets'

Authorities have not yet disclosed what will become of other property expropriated from wealthy industrialists and businessmen. "This is one of the deep dark secrets of the revolution," an economist said.

Meanwhile, militiamen in Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary committees have been cashing in with their own confiscations.

In one recent instance, a group of Iranians were

northeast. Skirmishes were reported today at Boaco and Camoapa, both about 56 miles from the capital.

In the guerrillas' first use of air power during the 6-week-old war, three twin-engine Air Commander aircraft dropped 15 incendiary bombs last night on the guard fortress atop Coyotepe Hill, outside Masaya. Military sources said the bombs caused little damage.

In Costa Rica, the government gave the U.S. embassy 24 hours to remove two U.S. Air Force evacuation helicopters stationed near the Nicaraguan border, a government security spokesman said today.

Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said in a telephone interview that the embassy was given until noon tomorrow to remove the helicopters. They are stationed in the northern town of Liberia, 10 miles from Nicaragua's border and 50 to 90 minutes flying time from Managua. Embassy sources in Managua estimate there are fewer than 500 Americans in Nicaragua, most of them in the capital.

Future Help Offered

Iraqi leaders praised France for refusing to support the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Although Iraq has been an opponent of Arab-Israeli reconciliation, Saddam Hussein, Iraq's vice-president, reportedly told Mr. Barre that Iraq does not envisage using "the oil weapon" politically and would help

France meet any future supply problems.

Other Common Market governments recently have shifted closer to the French position on the Middle East dispute, and West German and British officials recently visited Baghdad, apparently exploring the chances of obtaining Iraqi oil. Although Iraq has recently restored its production to 5.2 million barrels a day, the government apparently has no intention of raising the output further.

The latest increase in Iraqi oil sales to France represents a 20-percent rise from the previous level of 500,000 barrels a day. Iraq — which is France's second largest oil supplier after Saudi Arabia — agreed to the boost during a French trade mission earlier this year that discussed an increase in French industrial exports to Iraq.

Delayed Delivery

France is supplying Iraq with a nuclear reactor, which was badly sabotaged here this spring shortly before it was due to be delivered. French newspaper reporters said that the Baghdad government blamed the explosions on the Israeli secret service and would accept delayed delivery of the reactor in 1982.

Iraq, which already has purchased French Mirage fighters, reportedly is seeking to purchase a wide range of French arms as part of its effort to diversify its arms sources and decrease its dependence on the Soviet Union.

Rahimi's Ouster Defied

Gen. Rahimi said that the assailants had shouted, "We will kill all of you, we will kill Gen. Rahimi and we will kill the Imam [Khomeini] who has ordered Gen. Rahimi to stay."

The special guards, which press reports said have been trained partly in Lebanon, emerged recently. Its commanders describe the unit as a force trained to protect Ayatollah Khomeini "and General Rahimi."

In another development, several thousand Kurdish gunmen have encircled a tribal area in western Iran and are holding the local chieftain prisoner, the state-run radio reported today.

The report said that "between 6,000 to 10,000 members of the Kurdish Democratic Party" had encircled the Zazra region in Kurdish-populated western Azerbaijan. It said that the armed Kurds had threatened the tribesmen with massacre. The broadcast gave no details.

Ayatollah Overturns Order

Mr. Riahi issued the dismissal order a few hours after Gen. Rahimi told a news conference that he had uncovered a plot by senior officers to discredit the ayatollah's Islamic regime.

Gen. Rahimi said tonight that the government would have to review the dismissal order. Asked if he knew that a review was under way, he replied: "Why else do you think I am still here?"

Speaking by telephone, the general said that he still had full support of the 7,000 soldiers in the garrison and about 70 guerrillas of the special guard. Guard leader Haj Agha Lofei said that he considered Gen. Rahimi to be "very strong. We are not quite afraid of Gen. Rahimi," he said, "but the Imam has chosen us to defend Rahimi as well."

Gen. Rahimi declared, "I shall not go even if they tear me to pieces with their gunfire," but did not elaborate who "they" were.

Earlier today, an unidentified gunman shot and wounded a guardsman in a street about 500 yards from the garrison. Gen. Rahimi said the man was fired on by one of three men riding in a Chevrolet.

The guerrilla guardsman, Ahmad Noori, shot and wounded his assailant before the car sped away.

Khomeini Guard Shelters Iran Military Police Chief

TEHRAN, July 10 (UPI) — Brig. Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi today remained ensconced in the downtown Tehran headquarters of the military police amid signs of a standoff between the government and Iran's powerful religious leadership over his announced dismissal yesterday.

A gunman shot a member of the elite Shah Jangshan (black-clad) Special Guards of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that were protecting the 55-year-old rebel general. Gen. Rahimi said that the gunman shouted: "We will also kill the Imam [Khomeini] who supports Gen. Rahimi."

A spokesman for the Ayatollah in Qom confirmed that the revolutionary leader had overturned yesterday's order, issued by Defense Minister Taghi Riahi, dismissing Gen. Rahimi as commander of the military police.

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Arthur Fiedler

Is Dead at 84

Boston Pops Maestro Arthur Fiedler, 84, died yesterday in his home in the Boston suburb of Brookline. Story: Page 5.



President Carter, who has been secluded for a week at Camp David, where he is reviewing the situation and other U.S. domestic problems, called in key members of Congress on Tuesday. Clockwise from left: Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.; Mr. Carter; Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mich.; and Sen. Theodore Stevens, R-Alaska. Story on Page 2.

Soviet Counterclaim Rejected

S. Says SALT Allows Missile Export

LONDON, July 10 (NYT) — The United States would not accept Soviet interpretation of a treaty that would bar the United States from transferring some missiles to its allies, the administration said today.

The potentially significant and controversial development during the day of Senate debate treaty, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-Mich., rejected the statement from the State Department that the administration intended to transfer to Britain of missile-firing submarines, are under development, or to other allies.

Two secretaries did not say administration intended to such a transfer, but some as on security affairs believe Soviet Union might vigorously protest that interpretation. Two secretaries, contended

that the overall limits on total strategic weapons and sublimits on specific types of weapons made for a more predictable future and a lessened military threat from the Soviet Union. They also contended that limits on the permitted number of independently-targeted warheads — ten for the largest missiles — would lessen the threat and make it easier to develop a "survivable" U.S. mobile land missile. They further contended that the treaty's prohibitions on deliberate concealment made it easier to keep track of Soviet military preparation.

Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Vance emphasized that the United States would need to significantly increase defense spending and development, although they said this could be done more cheaply with the treaty than without it.

However, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., replied: "I am not willing to endorse an arms-control box which turns a weapons-limitation treaty into a blank check for a

nuclear rearmament program which is militarily unwarranted, fiscally wasteful and diplomatically destabilizing."

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, raised the possibility that the Soviet Union might conceal information about its missile tests by recording data that could be ejected from the missiles over Soviet territory, rather than radioing it to Earth. Mr. Brown said he preferred not to discuss the matter except in secret session, but he said that any such denial of data would be a treaty violation.

The hearings are being held in the spacious Senate Caucus Room with its Corinthian marble columns and walls and deep maroon curtains rising toward a coffered and gilded ceiling. For the most part the atmosphere was less than a case in corporate law as testimony went through the intricacies of the treaty and military jargon.

That atmosphere was strengthened (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Grounding Continues

U.S. Finds Cracks On 3 More DC-10s

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — The Federal Aviation Administration said today that it will keep U.S.-registered DC-10s grounded while it investigates new cracks found on three of the jets.

The agency also issued a report saying its investigation of the DC-10 uncovered numerous instances of ineffective and improper maintenance and inspection by the airlines.

Carriers using the DC-10 often substituted maintenance procedures without informing the plane's manufacturer or government regulators, the agency said.

FAA spokesman Fred Farrar said that the maintenance report would have no immediate effect on returning DC-10s to the air, but he indicated that the metal cracks problem might delay lifting the grounding ordered on June 6 by FAA Administrator Langhorne Bond.

Mr. Farrar said that the cracks are in a noncritical area of the pylon, the assembly that attaches the engine to the wing.

Mr. Farrar said that investigators were trying to determine whether the cracks are symptoms of more serious problems with the plane. Mr. Bond ordered all domestic DC-10s grounded indefinitely after an American Airlines DC-10 crashed on May 25 in Chicago, killing 273 persons.

"So far only 30 of the 138 [U.S.-registered] DC-10s have been subjected to inspections that turned up these cracks," Mr. Farrar said. He would not speculate on how long it would take to inspect the remaining aircraft. But he said it would be tomorrow at the earliest before the FAA would lift its order.

The FAA report urged stricter maintenance procedures and comprehensive and regular inspections of the DC-10. It also suggested that McDonnell Douglas, the plane's manufacturer, "re-evaluate the design of the entire pylon assembly to reduce the chance of damage during maintenance."

During inspections on the grounded DC-10s, the FAA said 67 of the planes had evidence of pylon problems and that in nine planes improper procedures for lifting the pylon and engine off the wing for maintenance caused cracks in the pylon.

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Corrupt Face of New Iran Differs Little From the Old

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, July 10 (WP) — Despite the campaign of Iranian revolutionaries against corruption under the shah, the Islamic republic is proving to be fertile ground for graft, bribes and theft.

Far from being eradicated under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, corruption in Iran still permeates many of the same official organizations that it did under Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and is rife in some new ones, notably Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionary committees, "komitehs," which field thousands of gunmen and run local affairs in many communities.

"It's a new bunch of thieves, with a little less finesse," a diplomat said.

"Corruption is worse in that it is no longer systematic," a banker said. "Nobody knows what the rules are anymore. You have a new set of opportunists around who are using their imagination to levy whatever they think the traffic will bear."

The ayatollah seems aware of the problem. He has warned his followers against showing the "ugly face of Islam," but so far his words have gone unheeded by many of those who constitute the new powers-that-be.

"What is important to me is not property, not the finances of the treacherous people," he pointedly told a group of revolutionary guards who came to visit him in the holy city of Qom recently.

"If the 'komitehs' do not act according to the pre-

Details of Carter's Camp David Sessions: Gasoline Rationing Plan, a Windfall Tax

By Edward Walsh
and Martin Schram

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP) — In the privacy of his Camp David retreat, President Carter has told a procession of counselors of his need to strengthen his performance as a leader of the nation and to counter what he perceives as a growing sense of "malaise" in the country.

Although his conversations in the Maryland mountains have been conducted in secrecy, the substance of the president's exchanges with leaders from many walks of life have begun to emerge from interviews with a number of the participants.

In four days of what has been called a "domestic summit," Mr. Carter has channeled the discussions beyond the subjects of energy and economics to the larger question of the nature of the leadership he and his administration are providing the country.

He has heard specific and at times blunt criticisms of White House and administration officials, and has indicated that he will be making some changes, including a modest increase in the role of Hamilton Jordan to the status of a chief of staff, in function if not in title.

He has heard optimistic predictions from members of the Senate and House that Congress finally will enact a standby gas rationing plan and a windfall profits tax on oil companies before it recesses next month.

And he has left a number of those who saw him with the strong impression that Energy Secretary James Schlesinger will not remain much longer in his post — although Mr. Carter never actually said Mr. Schlesinger would be fired.

Yesterday's talks, the first time that Mr. Carter has seen members of Congress since he began the Camp David meetings, focused on energy and economics.

After the morning session on energy, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., predicted that Congress would move quickly to give the president the gasoline rationing authority that he denied him two months ago.

"The nation now needs a rationing plan," Rep. O'Neill said. "The president ought to have the power to ration. The executive should take the onus."

Intense squabbling between the House and Senate and, after being changed to meet objections raised in the Senate, was defeated by the House.

Congressional leaders said they now will seek to give Mr. Carter au-

thority to develop a rationing plan and to submit the details to Congress only if he sought to impose it. In that case, imposition of rationing would be subject to a veto by either the House or the Senate.

The new support for rationing authority was the clearest consensus to develop during the day's talks. According to the congressional leaders, other proposals to deal with the energy situation appeared to have broad support among them:

- Creation of a National Energy Mobilization Board with authority to push energy development projects through various environmental and other bureaucratic roadblocks.

- A crash program for the development of synthetic fuels.

- Direct intervention by the government to make it the sole purchaser of foreign oil, rather than individual oil companies.

Aides Cheered

Both the tone of the meeting and the suggestions of renewed congressional support for stringent measures clearly cheered White House officials, who have sought such support unsuccessfully for two years. In a statement yesterday, White House press secretary Jody Powell said:

"There was unanimous agreement on the serious nature of the problems we face — we do have a long-term energy crisis. The president is pleased with the significant amount of developing consensus on the steps we must take to deal with the crisis."

If Mr. Carter has made major decisions on new energy proposals, he did not disclose them yesterday. Participants at the meeting described the tone as "serious" and said the president mostly listened, seldom revealing his own thoughts.

In the past, congressmen often have been unable to tell whether

their advice was being heeded by the president. "It wasn't a goddam bit different than their regular Tuesday meetings," a source said. "They talked. He listened."

Mr. Carter began his meetings Friday, after abruptly canceling his planned televised energy speech to the nation. He gave just one day's notice and no explanation, public or private. In the days since, he has met with governors, private citizens, energy experts, oil company officials and members of Congress. A delegation of religious leaders will arrive tomorrow to confer with him.

One of the most revealing sessions took place Saturday, lasting late into the night and winding up after breakfast Sunday. Attending were seven private citizens: Clark Clifford, attorney and former defense secretary and adviser to past presidents; Lane Kirkland, second in command at the AFL-CIO; John Gardner, former head of Common Cause; Robert Keefe, a Democratic political consultant; Sol Linowitz, attorney and head of Mr. Carter's Commission on World Hunger; Jesse Jackson, civil rights leader; and Barbara Newell, president of Wellesley College.

Mr. Carter said that the energy speech that his staff had delivered to him at Camp David was a good speech. "But he said he had a lot of time to think, during his recent travels," said Mr. Clifford, "and he had the feeling that the country was in a mood of widespread national malaise."

Mr. Carter said that the energy speech that his staff had delivered to him at Camp David was a good speech. "But he said he had a lot of time to think, during his recent travels," said Mr. Clifford, "and he had the feeling that the country was in a mood of widespread national malaise."

"It disturbs him deeply. The American people are going through a period where there is a certain amount of cynicism, a loss of respect for institutions, including the government. He said he was very disturbed that one recent poll showed for the first time ever, Americans think their children's future will be worse than their own lives have been."

U.S. Asserts SALT Allows Missile Transfer to Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

ened by Lloyd Cutler, one of Washington's establishment lawyers, who said behind the two Cabinet secretaries and passed them notes. Mr. Cutler has been retained to manage the administration presentation.

Radiological Arms Ban

GENEVA, July 10 (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union, living up to a commitment made last month at the Vienna summit meeting, today announced

agreement on a draft treaty to ban radiological weapons.

After two years of secret, bilateral negotiations, the two nations presented the 39-nation Geneva disarmament conference with identical, 13-article texts that vow "not to develop, produce, stockpile, otherwise acquire or possess or use radiological weapons."

Neither power so far has attempted to develop radiological weapons commonly defined as arms scattering radioactive material without producing a nuclear explosion. But theoretically they have been discussed as early as the Korean War years, when there was talk of building a "cobalt bomb" to lay an impassable belt of radiation across North Korea.

The treaty would not cover nuclear explosive weapons or neutron bombs, which radiate neutrons from a nuclear blast. U.S. sources said that the Russians tried for some time to have the proposed neutron warheads included in the ban but that the U.S. rejected this.

Verification, a stumbling block in many arms-control negotiations, is to be assured through international machinery. A "consultative committee of experts" would request from treaty members any information it considered desirable. Complaints about alleged violations would be filed with the UN Security Council, which then could decide to launch an investigation.

Warning From Vance

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI) — Senate rejection of SALT-2 would produce a "chilling shadow" and serious new tensions in East-West relations, although the United States would survive, Mr. Vance said today.

"We do not suggest that SALT-2 will by itself carry us to a new world of prosperity and peace," Mr. Vance told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during the second day of hearings on the treaty. "Even with this treaty there will be continued tests of our political will."

Nor do we suggest that if SALT is not approved we could not survive. We could."

But Mr. Vance said that he foresaw adverse developments if the Senate rejects the treaty. "In the absence of SALT, however, America faces unlimited nuclear competition and a serious increase in U.S.-Soviet tensions," he said.

"In such an atmosphere, each crisis and each confrontation could become far more dangerous."

"More than a dozen nations have the capacity to develop a nuclear weapon within two years of making such a decision. These nations will be less likely to exercise restraint if they see the two nuclear superpowers unable to agree about nuclear restraint."

Italian Police Arrest

2 Alleged Terrorists

MILAN, July 10 (AP) — Anti-terrorism police reported yesterday the discovery of a terrorist hideout and the arrest of two persons.

Agents said weapons and documents related to an undisclosed terrorist organization were found in the apartment of Maria Pia Ferrari, 26. Police said they also arrested Giuseppe Memmo. Both were charged with possession of arms.



COMMUTER CRASH — Rescue workers remove casualties from the wreckage of two commuter trains that crashed head-on at high speed yesterday near Naples. The preliminary death toll was 18, but many of the injured were said to be in critical condition. Police said that the accident occurred when a six-wagon train from San Giuseppe Vesuviano hit a six-wagon train out of Naples on the single track that runs around the volcano Mount Vesuvius.

Target of Criticism

Key U.S. Energy Aide O'Leary Resigns

By Keith Richburg
and John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP) — John O'Leary resigned Monday as the Energy Department's second-in-command, effective Sept. 4.

In a one-page letter delivered to the White House, a copy of which was obtained from CBS News, the deputy secretary told President Carter:

"As I discussed with your staff on June 22, 1979, I find it desirable to leave the government at the end of the summer. I would appreciate it if you would accept my resignation, effective Sept. 4, 1979, if that date is convenient for you."

Mr. O'Leary, along with Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, has been a frequent target for critics of administration energy policies. That criticism has intensified in recent weeks, with gasoline lines lengthening and often conflicting signals coming from the beleaguered Energy Department.

No Shake-Up

The resignation — confirmed by the White House — had been rumored for several weeks. It was learned that the resignation was not requested by the White House, however, and was not part of any Cabinet-level shake-up emerging from the Camp David "domestic summit."

Mr. O'Leary's letter was peppered with praise for Mr. Carter and for the president's energy initiatives, suggesting that the resignation was not prompted by any substantial disagreement over energy policy.

"Since January, 1977, under your leadership, the Congress has begun to put in place the necessary measures for dealing with the nation's long-term energy problems," Mr. O'Leary wrote.

The creation of the Department of Energy, the passage of the National Energy Act, and other energy initiatives that you have recommended to the Congress will long stand as milestones in the movement of this nation from energy dependency to greater self-sufficiency," the letter continues.

Ruffled Feathers

Also, Mr. O'Leary said "I would be remiss if I did not mention the honor it has been to serve under the leadership of Secretary Schlesinger."

Despite the kind farewell words, the highly self-confident and outspoken Mr. O'Leary ruffled feathers at the White House on several occasions, and never had a particu-



John O'Leary

larly close working relationship with Mr. Schlesinger.

The deputy secretary was quoted last week by Energy Daily, an industry newsletter, as saying that he felt he had accomplished in Washington what he set out to do 24 years ago and that he was considering resigning Sept. 1.

Last spring in an interview with The Washington Post, O'Leary said that the United States already was well on the way to meeting its pledge to the International Energy Agency to reduce oil demand by 5 percent by the end of this year, and

that no mandatory conservation steps would be needed.

The following day Mr. Schlesinger at a congressional hearing pointedly disagreed with his deputy's assessment.

Mr. O'Leary has been skilled at bureaucratic infighting, sources at DOE said. But he accumulated numerous enemies along the way. After 20 years in various energy-related and politically-sensitive federal posts, Mr. O'Leary is no stranger to controversy.

Inadequate Oversight

The old Federal Energy Administration, which Mr. O'Leary headed in 1977 before DOE was created, was about as popular in some congressional circles then as the Energy Department is today. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said in 1977 that the FEA "has a woeful record of inadequate regulatory oversight (of) the oil industry."

Before that, from 1972 to 1974, Mr. O'Leary headed the licensing division of the old Atomic Energy Commission, and managed to draw fire there. He was accused by several consumer groups of a three-month AEC cover-up of a dangerous situation at a North Anna, Va., nuclear power plant.

Mr. O'Leary also learned a lesson about the political sensitivity of a high appointed post in government. He was fired in 1970 by President Nixon, reportedly for his vigorous pursuit of new mine safety requirements.

Thais Yield to Pressure

1,000 Repatriated Refugees Rescued

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, July 10 (NYT) — About 1,000 Cambodian refugees forcibly returned to their country by Thailand last month have been rescued in a continuing international operation that began yesterday.

Yielding to insistent pleading by various countries and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Thai authorities have given their consent to allow those who can still be rescued to enter transit camps in this country. They must be removed for permanent settlement within 30 to 60 days.

How many of the approximately 45,000 Cambodians remain alive and in the immediate border region between Presh Vihear province in Cambodia and Sisaket in Thailand is a matter of surmise. A consider-

able number of them are believed to have been liberated from their predicament by occupying Vietnamese troops.

Many others have died — from exposure, hunger, illness, exploding mines and in the course of expulsion by Thai troops. Those who are being saved now must once again cross the treacherous, heavily mined terrain on the Cambodian side and climb a steep cliff to reach safety.

Most Headed for U.S.

Although other countries, France and Australia in particular, are participating in the rescue effort, it is taken for granted that the bulk of those recovered will go to the United States. The UN agency is appealing to embassies of other countries here for pledges to accept refugees who may still be recovered.

Reliable sources reported today that in the course of the expulsion, which lasted for about a week, Vietnamese troops sent word to the refugees not to leave the border area until they had cleared a path for them through the mine field.

This was done according to the sources, and many of the Cambodians — mainly ethnic Chinese — left for the interior of Cambodia.

Diplomats here pointed out the twofold irony of the venture. It was the Vietnamese troops who first urged the Chinese-Cambodians to seek shelter in Thailand, who later recovered many of them and led them back into Cambodia. The Thai who expelled them are now allowing survivors to come back.

Meanwhile many have died, and those who survived have suffered untold anguish. Ironically also, many of those who were expelled had already been accepted for resettlement in the countries that are now picking up the survivors.

Those who remained alive, huddled against the cliffs and boulders of the rugged border terrain on the Cambodian side, owe their lives to rice that they bought at exorbitant prices from the Thai soldiers who mounted a border watch on the height of the cliffs and fired on those who tried to make their way back into Thailand before the present rescue operation was authorized.

Famine Conditions

Concurrently with the rescue operation, Thai authorities are carrying out an effort to distribute food into some regions across the Cambodian border. Much of Cambodia is in the grip of famine. The food being distributed comes mainly from private voluntary organizations, including U.S. groups. Some food supplied by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and from Thai government stocks is also being distributed.

'Son of Sam' Attacked in Jail

ATTICA, N.Y., July 10 (AP) — David Berkowitz, the convicted murderer who called himself the "Son of Sam," was attacked in the neck with a razor today at the Attica Correctional Facility, prison authorities said.

Berkowitz was reported in good condition at the prison hospital after the wound was sewn with from 50 to 60 stitches. No major blood vessels were severed, authorities said.

The assault apparently was carried out by another inmate, officials said, but no suspects were immediately cited. Berkowitz, 26, confessed to six killings and attacks on seven other persons between July, 1976, and August, 1977.

A prime example of committee corruption has been the behavior of

Proposed by Carter, Park

3-Way Unification Talks Rejected by North Korea

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 10 (WP) — North Korea today issued what appeared to be an official rejection of the U.S. and South Korean proposal for tripartite talks on eventual reunification of the Korean peninsula.

A statement of the Korean Central News Agency, monitored here, denounced the proposal. It quoted a Foreign Ministry official in Pyongyang as saying that the idea was "utterly unfeasible."

The proposal for three-way talks was made July 1 in the official communiqué ending President Carter's talks with South Korean President Chung Hee Park.

It suggested that talks leading to eventual reunification of the two Koreas should begin with senior representatives from each of the three countries.

Previous comments from Pyongyang had indicated that the North Korean government was cool to the idea, but today's statement was the first formal rejection of the plan.

Not U.S. Business

The statement asserted that the United States has no business getting involved in reunification, which the North Korean government contends is a matter to be discussed only between Pyongyang and Seoul.

"Why should the United States get involved in the dialogue between the Koreans for the solution of the question of Korean unification," the statement asked accordingly to Kyodo News Agency, which monitored Pyongyang broadcast.

U.S. involvement, it said, would be "interference in our internal affairs."

North Korea insisted that it

should talk separately with United States, but only on withdrawal of U.S. troops from South and on replacing the 1953 armistice agreement with a peace treaty.

The statement said that North Korea would be permitted to participate in those talks only as an observer.

It also reiterated the North's formula for opening reunification talks with the South, "as for a 'dialogue' that would be a 'only official representatives but also members of various political parties and social groups."

Effort to Divide

In the past, South Korea has insisted that the reunification should include only official representatives of the two governments. The proposal to include representatives of political parties and social groups as an effort to divide the South.

The joint U.S.-South Korean proposal was the highlight of Carter's visit to Seoul and sent a concession on the part of the South Korean government, which has been cool to the three-way talks.

It was designed initially as a mere effort to reduce tensions on the peninsula, but eventually, it is a move that would be expected to include steps toward unification.

The message was transmitted by Pyongyang July 1 by a third party which reportedly, Indonesia.

U.S. sources said that China, the Soviet Union were being used to their influence in Pyongyang to bring about the talks.

Firm Order for Twelve 767s

Canadian Airline Chooses U.S. Boeing Over Airbus

From Agency Dispatches

SEATTLE, July 10 — Air Canada yesterday rejected the European A-310 Airbus and purchased a dozen Boeing 767s.

The entire order, which had been expected and was approved by Air Canada's directors, includes options on 18 more of the yet-to-be-built 767s and could cost Air Canada upward of \$1.4 billion (Canadian).

The 767s are scheduled to be delivered from 1982 to 1984 and will replace the airline's aging DC-8s on North American routes.

Pratt and Whitney aircraft group,

a unit of United Technologies has received an order of more than \$150 million (Canadian) from Canada to build its JT9D jet for the Boeing 767s, including an option.

The Air Canada decision, the airline's largest single contract to rebuild its fleet in the 1980s, is a major blow to Boeing's head-to-head battle with Airbus Industrie for the medium-sized, wide-bodied aircraft market, cause of competition from the 310, a derivative of the Euro-

A-300 Airbus to be built by a consortium of British, French and German firms, any foreign order for 767s is considered significant. Boeing, a company official said that few if any 767s are expected to be sold to European carriers.

Air Canada becomes the customer for the 767. It already operates 727s and 747s and is in the delivery of 13727s.

Work on the first 767 began last week at Boeing's Renton, Wash. plant. Until the Air Canada deal Boeing had only one order for four aircraft sale to Canada's Western Airlines — to a 747. However, three U.S. airlines have ordered a total of 80 new 767s.

Earlier this year, KLM Dutch Airlines and Lufthansa rejected the 767 and placed orders for 35 Airbus A-310s.

The KLM decision, particularly disappointing to Boeing, which thought it had a chance to break into the European market since the Dutch carrier was looking for a replacement for aging McDonnell Douglas DC-8s. A Boeing official said privately that the competition between the 767 and A-310 was round one and it's going to long fight. The winner or winner won't be known for another year or more.

U.S. industry analysts say Boeing is in for a tougher fight with the A-310 than it is initially expected. Nevertheless, they expect to dominate the market and executives still are hopeful of capturing three-quarters of a 1,500-plane market by 1990.

Italian Socialist Attempts to Find Coalition Formula

ROME, July 10 (AP) — Bettino Craxi, the Socialist Party leader, today set about charting a course between the Christian Democrats and the Communists, in a bid to become the first Socialist premier of Italy.

Mr. Craxi, 45, who is from Milan, would, also, become the youngest head of government since Mussolini formed his Fascist regime in 1922. Mr. Craxi became secretary-general of the Socialists three years ago.

With the Socialists representing less than 10 percent of the electorate, Mr. Craxi is in for tough bargaining. He needs to win the backing of several small parties along with one of the two big ones, although he is believed likely to try above all for Christian Democrat support.

Many observers are skeptical about his chances, predicting that President Alessandro Pertini will have to ask a Christian Democrat to try again sooner or later. Acting Premier Giulio Andreotti last week abandoned his effort to form a center-left coalition. Parliamentary elections held June 3-4 failed to resolve the latest political impasse in Italy.

Gilberts Independent

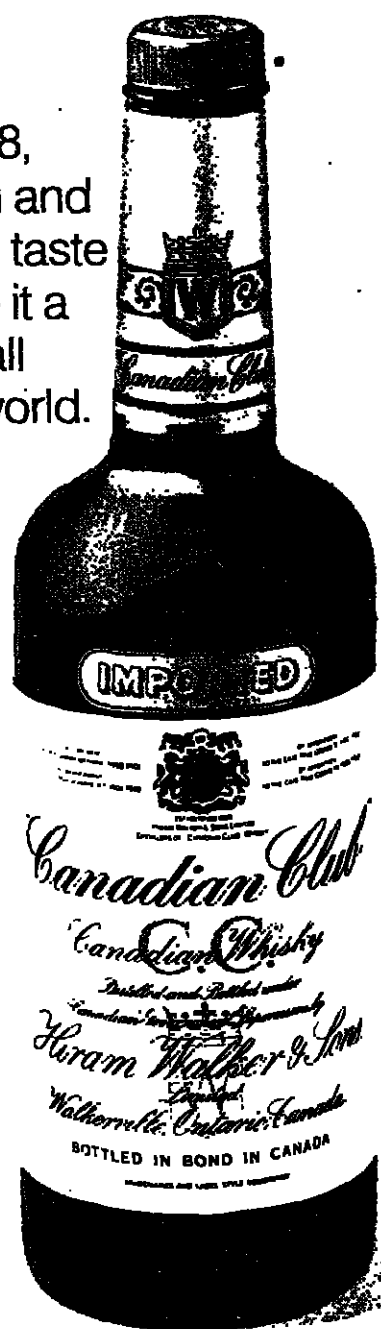
LONDON, July 10 (Reuters) — The Gilbert Islands will become the 41st member of the Commonwealth on becoming independent.

The islands, with the name of Kiribati on Thursday.

Mr. Begin, arriving from Israel, a small white executive jet, attended prayers at Alexandria's Holy Sepulchre synagogue, emerging he waded into a sea of thousands and thousands of hands as he could reach.

The crowd responded with cheers of "Begin, Begin." Worried police moved in but there was no trouble.

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S. Officials at Odds Over China Trade

A black and white photograph of a Delta airplane in flight, banking to the right. The aircraft is a four-engine jet with the Delta logo and name visible on the tail and fuselage. Below the airplane is a stylized, high-contrast representation of a globe, showing the outlines of continents and latitude/longitude lines. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast aesthetic.

Passbook Challenges Increase

S. Africa Tightens Control of Blacks

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG — A gray truck with wire grillwork over its windows stopped at a corner in suburban Rosebank, and four uniformed policemen got out. Dispersing into side streets, they began stopping blacks and asking to see their passbooks, the documents that permit them to be in a white area.

Such challenges can occur anywhere, at any time, and can be conducted by the lowest-ranking official of the white minority government.

On occasion, a white man not connected with the government, suspicious of or irritated by a black's behavior, will make a citizen's challenge. Such confrontations are illegal, but few blacks will risk confronting their problems by refusing to comply. Most will meekly hand over the passbook, or passbook, for inspection.

The book identifies the bearer by name and tribe. It indicates whether he or she was married in a church or by "native custom." It lists tax payments and employers, and carries the employer's signature. Black and blue in color, the size and shape of a checkbook, it controls a black person's life from age 16 until death.

When challenged, a black must have his "book of life" with him, and it must be in order, or he will go to jail.

The challenge is one of many uncertainties of daily life for black people in South Africa. The minister in charge of black relations, Pieter Koonhof, has said that he

plans to moderate the restrictions on the presence and movement of blacks within white areas, but in recent months the restrictions have in fact been tightened.

Pass raids have increased and have been extended to places where blacks work and even to Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg.

Government officials acknowledge that their aim is to enforce the "flux control" laws and others that determine where a black may live and work, even what sort of work he may do.

Recent raids have resulted in, among other things, the following:

- A black woman was told that she must marry if she wanted to go on living in her dead husband's house.
- A domestic servant woman was charged with having a man in her room without her employer's permission. The man was her husband but the law required that he sleep in separate quarters.
- A laborer was fined \$57 for "illegally working" his wife, who had brought their ailing child to town from the black homeland state of Transkei, seeking medical treatment.

These are isolated incidents. Still, a tough pass enforcement campaign in Soweto, where nationwide black rioting began in 1976, has created a wave of resentment.

One of Soweto's most prominent citizens, Bishop Desmond Tutu, sent protests to Prime Minister Pieter Botha and to Mr. Koonhof. In a statement issued as head of the South African Council of Churches,

Bishop Tutu said, "The influx control regulations are among the most humiliating of laws and regulations applied to this country."

Police officials in Soweto said they were taking the extra measures not so much to catch pass offenders as to combat crime, stop the clandestine trade in drugs, as marijuana is called, and to intercept terrorists hiding in the black township of more than a million people.

Whatever the reason, no one denies that control of blacks working in the homes, shops and factories of white employers has become more pervasive. Pass law arrests in major urban areas totaled 272,000 last year, an increase of almost 100,000 over 1977. And the pace so far this year indicates an even higher total in 1979.

Violations

On an average weekday 100 blacks appear before a white commissioner for pass law violations. Most hearings last only three or four minutes.

A black clerk reads, in English or Afrikaans, the charges and circumstances of the arrest. An interpreter translates it into the tribal language of the defendant, who is then asked to enter a plea.

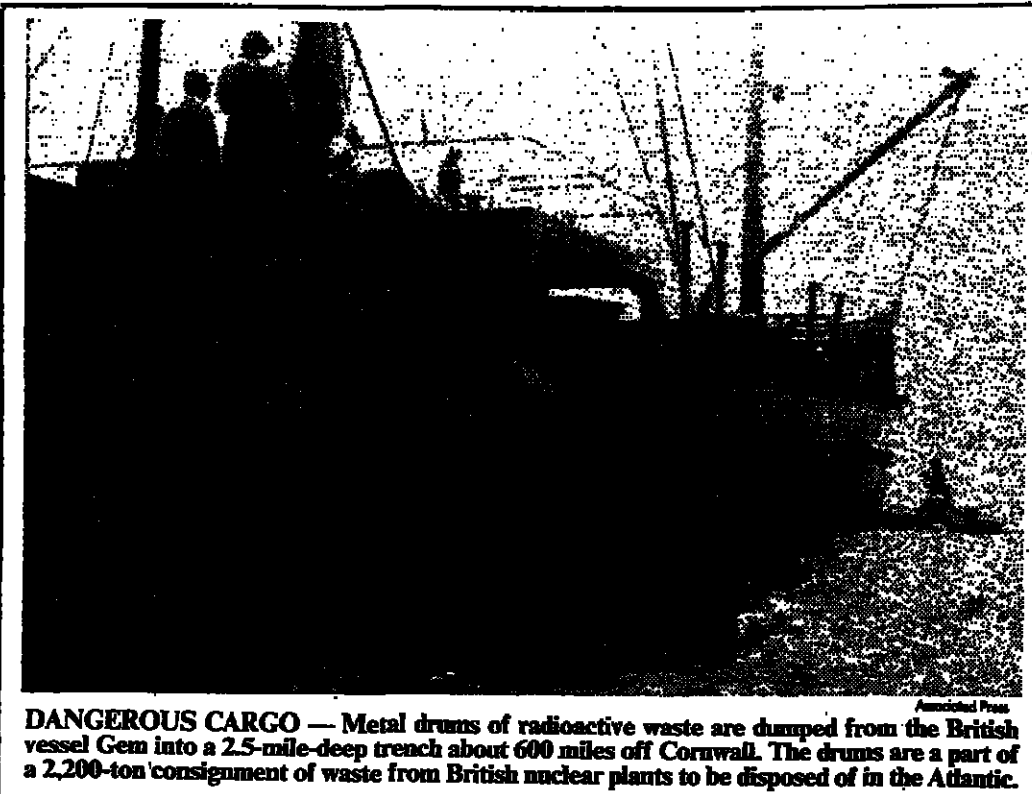
Almost always the plea is "guilty."

On a recent day in one such court, the judge almost invariably intoned the sentence: "Twelve rand or 24 days."

Twelve rand, about \$14, represents about a week's pay for the black itinerant laborer, a category that includes most of those who appear in court because they cannot find permanent work.

Few of those sentenced can pay. Some do not wish to pay, for in jail there is shelter and food. Thus, on any given day, South African jails contain roughly 100,000 prisoners serving short-term sentences.

© Los Angeles Times



DANGEROUS CARGO — Metal drums of radioactive waste are dumped from the British vessel Gem into a 2.5-mile-deep trench about 600 miles off Cornwall. The drums are a part of a 2,200-ton consignment of waste from British nuclear plants to be disposed of in the Atlantic.

Chile Union Law Angers Labor Leaders

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, July 10 (NYT) — Chile's military regime issued a series of decrees last week that, in the name of freedom of association for workers, appears to undermine drastically the rights of organized labor.

The package of decrees, designed to replace emergency measures that have halted collective bargaining and strikes since the military came to power six years ago, strips unions of established rights to dues and mandatory affiliation, dismantles existing peasant unions and constrains strikes or job actions.

Labor leaders who oppose the government of President Augusto Pinochet said that the decrees had been designed to promote an

"atomized system of weak, divided unions without financing and to prevent the formation of a strong, united and independent union movement."

In a statement, Eduardo Rios, Tucapel Jimenez, Ernesto Vogel and other labor leaders of the so-called Group of 10, said of the package: "This is a regressive scheme promoted by those who want to implant in Chile a society based entirely on money, bosses and their enterprises."

The Group of 10 is the principal Chilean labor group recognized by the AFL-CIO and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions as the representative of democratic labor in Chile.

Under the decrees, an assembly of unionized workers can call a strike by a secret vote of half of the members after a period of mandatory arbitration on a labor contract. But the strike can last only 60 days, and after the first 30 days the employer can declare a lockout and begin to hire replacements.

In addition, the decrees ban strikes in any activity that affects national security, public services, "normal supply of the market" or the "public interest." These areas remain to be defined.

The decrees affecting union organization makes affiliation and payment of dues by workers voluntary. Under its terms, the only recognized bargaining units are unions in individual factories, farms, or other work units. Union federations cannot be formed as bargaining agents with employers.

This requirement destroys, in effect, the peasant labor unions, which developed on the basis of contracts covering farm workers by provincial districts.

The minister of labor, Jose Pizarro, who designed the measures, said in a nationally broadcast speech that the legislation assured workers of the right to organize, conduct collective bargaining and defend their interest "without being dominated by labor politicians and government bureaucrats."

2 Bombs Explode At British Army Dortmund Bases

DORTMUND, West Germany, July 10 (AP) — Bombs, believed planted by the IRA, exploded at two British Army barracks here today, damaging two mess halls and a parked car but causing no injuries.

An army spokesman said that the bombings, within a mile of each other, were directed against two artillery units of the British Army of the Rhine.

The first explosion occurred at 5 a.m. outside an officers' mess at the 26th Field Regiment at West Riding Barracks. The second blast occurred five minutes later at a mess hall for sergeants at Ubique Barracks, a mile from the first explosion.

Long-Term View Is Bullish

Foreign Carmakers, Banks Investing Heavily in Spain

By James M. Markham

MADRID, (NYT) — After living four decades with isolated, protectionist-minded capitalism, Spaniards have been mildly stunned by a recent, seemingly unending succession of international bankers and business executives — most recently, David Rockefeller — announcing that they are opening branches or making investments here.

But the General Motors Corp. made the biggest splash last month, announcing that it would make its single largest overseas investment — \$1.58 billion — in Spain. The plan, to construct assembly and component plants in Zaragoza and Cadiz as part of a \$2 billion European spending program, is a badly needed stimulus for Spain's listless national economy.

It also confirms that foreign investors, with an eye on Spain's eventual entry into the European Economic Community, are taking a long-term bullish view of this country's potential, while local businessmen are holding back.

"The fact that the biggest auto company in the world is making its biggest investment in Spain is a very positive fact," observed Jose Luis Loal, the minister of economy, in an interview. "I think it is proof of confidence in the country."

Indeed, last year saw a record level of foreign investment: some \$1.2 billion, or a 97 percent increase over 1977, according to provisional figures.

Yet Spanish businessmen, fretting over the uncertainties of democracy and troubled by holdover legislation that makes it difficult and costly to lay off employees, registered a net disinvestment in their own economy.

"It's paradoxical that General Motors has more confidence in our stability and capacity for recovery than our own investors," observed Felipe Gonzalez, the socialist leader, with some sarcasm. A top government economist echoed the sentiment: "The big multinationals are the only ones who are supporting Spain's transition to democracy."

The new General Motors plants, coupled with the Ford Motor Co.'s highly successful Fiesta plant outside Valencia, will eventually make Spain one of the world's major automobile exporters. Since its first Fiesta came off the line in October, 1976, Ford has quickly become Spain's largest single exporter. Last year, Ford exported 189,183 Fiestas and 94,575 engines, and reached its permitted 10 percent share of the local market.

Even as General Motors was choosing Spain over Britain, France and Austria for its major European expansion, Fiat, the Italian company, was negotiating with the Spanish government to invest \$108 million in its Sicily-based subsidiary, Seat.

According to a variety of accounts, General Motors picked Spain because its labor situation was better than Britain's and because lobbying by French automobile manufacturers had cooled the French government's interest in encouraging a foreign automaker's investment in France. Austria, which will get a chunk of the GM action with a big engine plant, was apparently ruled out for the major slice of the overall European investment since it is not a member of the Common Market.

Spain's premier, Adolfo Suarez, said that the country was "open to all foreign investment."

While French farmers have been lobbying against Spain's entry into the Common Market, that ally is likely to be a far shock to a number of Spain's outdated, uncompetitive industries like steel and some ship sectors.

"This is going to be a shock for Spain, but some men here think," a common foreign economist.

A highly ranked government official noted: "Our business is in a state of shock. So changed for them. Before labor problems, they [the Civil Guard and lawmakers] arrested. Now we have some foreign corporations. And when you talk they go on about how the long hair and doesn't want into business, or their living with someone, or have anything to do with it, but it has to do with it, shock they're in."

Tornado Hits Florida
MIAMI, July 10 (UPI) — A tornado ripped through Miami, killing at least four people and causing \$1 million in damage.

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China (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	68.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	68.00
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Denmark (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	68.00	New Zealand (air)	\$ 228.00	114.00	68.00
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هكذا من الأهل

U.S. Doctor Says Many Suffer Psychological Wounds

Rescue Workers Are Often Forgotten Disaster Victims

By B.D. Cohen

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP) — Rescue workers who dealt with the carnage left by the crash of an American Airlines DC-10 in Chicago last May should be considered crash victims with special psychological injuries, a psychiatric consultant to the National Transportation Safety Board said.

Dr. John Duffy, a former U.S. military flight surgeon studying the psychological impact of crashes on survivors and witnesses, said that the victims and the public largely ignore the special needs of these workers.

Some physicians assume that rescue personnel who deal with such tragedies do not have special psychological needs because they are used to dealing with death and destruction.

But these comments, said Dr. Duffy, a professor of psychiatry at the Uniformed Services University School of Medicine in Bethesda, Md., his height of naivete.

"To suggest that these individuals are trained to walk among that carnage — burning human tissue, skulls, body parts — is ludicrous," he said.

The local rescue workers who arrived almost immediately after the Chicago crash, he said, were "ready to apply their techniques, start their IVs and use their backboards, but there was nothing for them to do."

"The firemen were better off because they were constantly working," said Dr. Duffy, whose own air disaster work is financed by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The police, although they were working double shifts, were very often standing around, he said, and thus had more time to think about the sights and smells inundating them.

Dr. Duffy has begun a multiyear study of the mental health of 42 rescue workers involved in the

cleanup after the midair collision over San Diego last September, which killed 144 persons.

Of the 42, four are suffering from major mental illness and 13 are in counseling, Dr. Duffy said, noting that only about 5 percent of the 42 workers had any previous history of psychological problems.

One fire official, he said, can no longer bring himself to go to the supermarket with his wife because he cannot bear to pass the meat counter.

The horror of a major airline accident is virtually impossible for the outsider to comprehend, Dr. Duffy said. He said that the remains of the 274 victims of the Chicago crash were stacked in the makeshift morgue at O'Hare in 438 body bags.

Dr. Duffy recalled standing be-

side a pathologist near a table on which there was a torso, a hand and an extremity.

"I felt him perceptibly stiffen," Dr. Duffy said. "I looked down at the table and there was a ring on the hand, it was a very ornate ring. He [the pathologist] stepped back from the table and ripped off his glove. And on his left hand he had the same ring. His wife had given it to him as an anniversary present. How does he deal with that?"

Common wisdom, he said, holds that a "basically healthy person can weather the storm" when faced with the psychological stresses of a disaster.

What is often forgotten, he said, is that the crash survivor's memories are often limited to his own experiences, while rescue personnel share in the horror of all the deaths and injuries caused by a crash.

According to Dr. Duffy, "when an aircraft accident occurs, the airline industry simply doesn't have a protocol that addresses the human element."

When relatives began calling the airlines for information about the Chicago crash, Dr. Duffy said he was told, the airline "had people making statements two hours afterwards about a 'possible accident,' saying that 'an accident might have occurred.'"

"In Los Angeles, flight 191 disappeared from the [arrivals] board, just disappeared," Dr. Duffy said. Later, the following notice appeared: "Flight 191... See Agent."

Dr. Duffy said that "relatives had to run a gamut of Hani Krishnas and the media" to get to an area where they could be given information.

Ford to Recall 77,700 Vehicles

DETROIT, July 10 (UPI) — A front braking system defect blamed in two accidents has prompted the Ford Motor Co. to recall 77,700 1979-model Econoline Vans and Club Wagons.

A Ford spokesman said yesterday that no injuries were attributed to the defect.

The automaker said that front brake hoses on some of those vehicles may become worn by contact with a tire during a full turn. If the worn hose ruptured, it could produce a sudden loss of front braking power, Ford said.

His profile research was in collaboration with more than 500 graduate and postdoctoral students, many of whom now occupy important chairs in universities around the world — including five full professors at Harvard.

David Karr

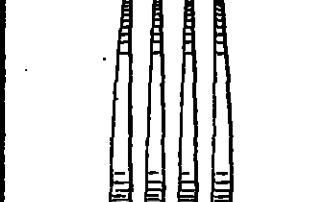
PARIS, July 10 (IHT) — David Karr, an international businessman specializing in deals with the Soviet Union, died here Saturday following a heart attack.

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Voyager-2 Finds Variety Flyby of Jovian Moons

By Thomas O'Toole

SADENA, Calif., July 10

— Voyager-2 yesterday flew past and its four large moons which some scientists find more interesting than most of the solar system.

"We've seen the youngest, the brightest, the darkest, the reddest and the most active in the solar system," said Laurence Soderblom, of the Geological Survey. "We thought we had some idea of what they were like but now we've learned how wrong we were."

Flying at speeds surpassing 10,000 miles an hour, the 1,800-lb spacecraft passed by Jupiter 21 p.m. at a distance of 400 miles. Hours before, it had been by the dark brown, ice-covered moons Callisto and Gan-
 de and then passed the yellow Europa, which was found to be crossed with hundreds of red crevices.

As beyond Jupiter, the craft became a 10-hour watch of the red Io, where at least six volcanoes were erupting as Voyager-2 photographed them.

Surprise
 surprise came in a close-up photograph of Europa. Earlier, it had resembled 19th-century topographic observations of Mars — a primary features some astro-

lers at the time thought were ice. Now, clearly laced by hun-

ds of dark cracks in its icy, yellow surface, Europa has the appearance of a cracked eggshell.

The cracks are as wide as 30 feet and as long as 2,000 miles. They are deeper than a few feet and some appeared to be bulging from the surface.

"You certainly couldn't call it canyons," Dr. Soderblom said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which is directing the Voyager-2 project. "They have the appearance of gullies of the fracturing you get in pack ice in polar regions of Earth."

Soderblom speculated that fissures were the result of ice that flows out on each side as they rise from the surface. He added that the ice may be moving its way through a thin crust a mantle of ice as deep as 60 miles far as the eye can see, we see a hint of topographic region Europa," Dr. Soderblom said.

"This supports the idea of a mantle of slushy ice that everything over when it comes to surface."

High Radiation
 tough Voyager-2 flew by Jupiter without any apparent mishap, it encountered radiation three times as intense as scientists had forecast.

At a distance of 400,000 miles, as bombarded with electrons protons that penetrated the ding built into the craft to protect its 11 instruments from radiation damage.

11:30 yesterday morning, the radiation was so intense that sci-

entists turned off a sensitive ultraviolet instrument six hours ahead of schedule, had they waited any longer, they said, the instrument might have been damaged and the experiment lost.

"There's no question we saw a harder and higher radiation environment than we anticipated," the project director, Ray Heacock, said. "But outside of turning off our ultraviolet instrument and seeing a little sluggishness in our wide-angle camera, we've seen no problems and no failures in any of our instruments."

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Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pops Conductor

BOSTON, July 10 (UPI) — Boston Pops Maestro Arthur Fiedler, 84, died today in his home.

The white-haired conductor, familiar to millions, was found by his wife Ellen this morning in the bedroom of their home in suburban Brookline, according to Boston Symphony Orchestra spokesman Peter Gelb. Mr. Gelb said that the conductor apparently suffered a cardiac arrest. He had had four previous heart attacks.

Mr. Fiedler had been ill for some time. He had been in and out of hospitals with various ailments since late last year and was unable to conduct last week's Boston Pops Fourth of July concert.

Mr. Fiedler underwent brain surgery last December to correct a mobility problem. When he was released from the hospital in January, he said he was looking forward to getting back to work.

In May, he celebrated his golden anniversary as the Pops conductor at a gala concert at Symphony Hall. Welcomed by thunderous applause, he said, "I'm back, aren't I? I'm always coming back."

But then came a renewed series of ailments, including exhaustion and fainting spells.

By Allen Hughes

NEW YORK, July 10 (NYT) — For more than four decades, Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops were joined in a union that, through concerts, recordings, radio broadcasts and television shows, brought untold pleasure to millions.

If one event could be said to sum up the grandfatherly conductor's extraordinary appeal, it may have been the Centennial concert that he led on July 4, 1976, on Boston's Esplanade. An estimated 400,000 cheering admirers crammed into the outdoor arena for a program of patriotic tunes in what was probably the largest gathering for a musical event in the nation's history.

Mr. Fiedler, who projected a jolly, unsmugish image, had his finger on the pulse of Mr. and Mrs. Middle America. He seemed always to know exactly how much easy-to-listen-to classical music they could and would take.

He mixed with generous portions of show tunes and other kinds of popular music done in lush symphonic arrangements.

The Pops was 45 years old when he took over its conductorship in 1930, but the stamp he put on it has been so strong that it has been difficult to think of Boston Pops without thinking Mr. Fiedler. And despite his identification for nearly half a century with light music, he was neither exclusively or originally attached to it.

He studied violin ("just a chore," he once said) as a child, and, at 20, joined the symphony as a violinist. He switched to viola because, as he explained in later years, he found it more interesting. He was a regular symphony player until he took over the Pops. Meanwhile, however, he organized (in 1924) the Arthur Fiedler Sinfonietta, with other symphony members; through it he demonstrated his conducting ability.

"Something Driving Me"

His life was a whirlwind of activity that he explained in a 1972 New York Times interview by saying, "Something is driving me. I just can't sit and twiddle my thumbs."

His activity and success — and a natural penchant for showmanship

and publicity — did not endear him to most of the other conductors of the symphony. And he had little favorable to say about them. He was aware that many critics and members of the classical-music public shared the conductors' disdain for what he was doing. He called them "culture-vulnures" and "snobs," and returned their contempt.

Arthur Fiedler was born to Emanuel and Johanna Fiedler in the Back Bay section of Boston on Dec. 17, 1894. The family had been musical for generations, and his father, who was born in Poland, had been brought to Boston by Wilhelm Gericke in 1885 to play in this violin section of the symphony.

Young Arthur attended the Prince School and Boston Latin School until 1910, when his father moved the family first to Vienna and then to Berlin, and from 1911 to 1915 the young Fiedler studied at the Royal Academy of Music. His violin teacher was Willy Hess, who had been a concertmaster of the Boston Symphony. He also studied piano and conducting, and made his podium debut at 17 by conducting three of Mozart's German Dances and Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto in G minor.

At 20, he had returned to Boston and become a member of the second-violin section of the symphony. During his tenure as an orchestra member, he occasionally switched from violin or viola to play celesta, piano or organ.

When the conductorship of the Pops was open in 1924, Mr. Fiedler applied but was turned down. In 1929, he organized the outdoor Esplanade Concerts in Boston, and when the Pops job opened up again in 1930, he was offered it and accepted.

After having what he described as "a very charming bachelorhood for about 50 years," Mr. Fiedler married Ellen Bottomley, a figure in Boston society, in 1942. They had three children, Johanna, Deborah and Peter.

Robert B. Woodward

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 10 (UPI) — Harvard Professor Robert Woodward, 62, winner of the 1965 Nobel Prize for Chemistry, died Sunday of a heart attack at his home here, the university announced yesterday.

Recognized as the premier organic chemist of modern science, Dr. Woodward was responsible for the total syntheses of a variety of chemicals, and in 1972 synthesized vitamin B-12, the most complicated

molecule ever produced in a laboratory.

Born April 10, 1917 in Quincy, Dr. Woodward received a B.S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1936 and a doctorate the next year. In 1960, he was named Harvard's Donner Professor of Science, a seat he held until his death.

His profile research was in collaboration with more than 500 graduate and postdoctoral students, many of whom now occupy important chairs in universities around the world — including five full professors at Harvard.

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Securities	1,901	1,659	+ 14.6
Deposits	9,497	8,250	+ 15.1
Bonds	9,290	7,995	+ 16.2
Capital & reserves	426	369	+ 15.4
Fiduciary accounts	2,183	2,067	+ 5.6
Building society	1,116	835	+ 33.7
Profit after taxes	50	43	+ 16.3
Number of employees	1,771	1,700	+ 4.2

For further information please write in for our annual report. Marketing and Public Relations Department, Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz, Grosse Bleiche 54-56, D-6500 Mainz.

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SALT-2 Enters the Senate

The only thing the U.S. Senate must decide during its consideration of SALT-2 over the next several months is whether in its present form the treaty is good for the United States, or whether it should be amended. Good, in this case, means that in the broadest strategic sense, the United States will be stronger and safer with the treaty than without it. It is not a question that yields an easy answer based on precedent or analysis. Indeed, as much analysis as any senator can absorb is already in the public record. The senators are now being asked to exercise their individual and collective judgment. The process involves the sorting out, weighing and balancing of a multitude of intricately related military, political and economic factors.

If, as all recent surveys overwhelmingly suggest, the Senate decides to amend the treaty and send it back for renegotiation, it would do well to consider the position on amendment taken by Sam Nunn, D-Ga., one of the most knowledgeable members on defense matters, and a recognized expert on the provisions of SALT-2. Nunn said: "If I cannot support the overall treaty without some amendments or reservations then I would select those that I think minimum to make it acceptable. It's important, whatever the Senate does, that it does not foreclose in the minds of the Soviet Union, of our own executive branch and of the world a possible future negotiation on arms control. If we try to rewrite the whole treaty, that could be the result." Nunn, in part, is warning about an attempt to kill the treaty by amendment. It would be far better for those who oppose the substance of SALT-2 to come out and say so clearly in full view of their constituents and thereby broaden rather than limit the debate. The same, of course, holds true for those who favor the treaty as it is. They are obliged to convince their colleagues, more than half of whom are undecided, that it will strengthen the United States.

Under no circumstances should Soviet

threats, even at the level of President Leonid Brezhnev or Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko influence the debate. The Senate will be forced by the rigors of its own system to consider the treaty on its merits in an atmosphere that embraces neither intimidation nor wounded pride. If the Senate amends the treaty, the Soviet Union will very likely consider those amendments. It will also undoubtedly introduce a few of its own. That much was suggested by Senate majority leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., who has just returned from talks with the Kremlin leaders. Senators with amendments in mind would do well in framing them to think of the response they are likely to engender.

While the treaty's explicit goal is to limit the arms race, the focus of Senate concern, as it should, will be on the strategic balance. The administration will have to explain in great detail why the United States should accept the Soviet advantage in heavy missiles codified by SALT-2, or why the Backfire bomber is excluded from the treaty proper or how safe U.S. ICBMs are from the Soviet counterforce. But the questions about existing treaty provisions are only a small part of the total picture.

What, for example, does the United States plan to do about building up its armed strength in areas that are not covered by the treaty. If it takes a substantial commitment to develop new weapons systems outside the treaty to get it through the Senate, will SALT-2 then be self-defeating, at least in terms of its stated purpose as a vehicle for arms control? What will it do to the fabric of détente if it is amended to the point that it becomes unacceptable to the Soviet Union? Just how important is détente? If there is no treaty, what new weapons will the Soviet economy and the U.S. political process allow the two countries to produce? These are the kinds of questions that need to be answered if the Senate is to fulfill its responsibility to the U.S. people.

How to Move the Bishop

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the prime minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, is in Washington this week because he believes that early U.S. acceptance is the key to the survival of his embattled government. He is probably wrong about that; what he most needs to demonstrate is that he is accepted by the Rhodesian people. But his visit will serve a useful purpose if it leads the Carter administration to define for him the conditions under which it might eventually recognize his government and end U.S. economic sanctions against it.

The administration's coolness toward the bishop has been difficult to sustain. The Rhodesian election last April that brought him to power left Carter in the awkward political position of professing neutrality between an elected yet only nominally black government, and a radical black guerrilla movement. Moreover, the new British government is moving toward recognition to rid itself of the Rhodesian problem and South Africa is itching to bolster a Rhodesian regime that is neatly, constitutionally, bound over to a white minority.

Still, President Carter is not pursuing a whim. There are good reasons to doubt that Bishop Muzorewa can yet command enough allegiance among his people to outwit or defeat the guerrillas. And there is good reason for the United States to heed the sensitivities and interests of other African nations, none of which yet accept the bishop's regime.

It should be explained to the bishop, however, that withholding recognition is not the same as encouraging the guerrillas to defeat him in civil war. On the contrary, the administration should make plain that it would be pleased if he, or any other black leader, were to acquire enough real political power to im-

press black Africans and to enlist their help in bringing the war to an end. But if, six months from now, Bishop Muzorewa is blessed in Washington and London while still cursed in Africa and much of his own country, the guerrilla threat will stand and the West's diplomatic currency in Africa will have been devalued.

It would be shortsighted, therefore, for Bishop Muzorewa to take too much comfort from the congressional conservatives who invited him to the capital. It would be foolish also for the administration to evade this chance to urge its views upon him.

The heart of that advice should be that he seek a further shift of power from whites to blacks inside Rhodesia. Blacks need a larger role in day-to-day government—in the military, the police, the civil service, the judiciary. And Rhodesia's blacks as well as whites should be involved in ratifying a constitution that alters this balance. The bishop could further aid his cause by dropping former Prime Minister Ian Smith from his Cabinet and inviting political activity by the supporters of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, who lead the guerrillas; this would make it easier for the surrounding black nations honorably to stop supporting insurrection.

Maintaining the sanctions for a few more months—until, in any case, they are effectively ended by Britain—makes sense only if the prospect of their removal is bartered for major changes. If the Carter administration's top leaders present the matter in this way, and the bishop hears them right, he could return home with something more valuable than instant recognition.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Latin America and the U.S.

The present state of affairs in Central America has concentrated attention once again on the problems facing Washington in its relationships with its Latin neighbors.

Powerful voices have been raised in the United States urging Mr. Carter to quit his policy of political reformism and return to supporting authoritarianism.

It has been argued—unconvincingly—that the majority of the critics of the present governments of Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador are the puppets of the Cubans and ultimately controlled from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter should refuse to give any credence to such arguments, continue to distance himself from authoritarian regimes and give every help to those who want to see them replaced by new governments committed to reform and effective democracy.

In Central America, as in Argentina, Brazil and many other countries of the region, support for reformists and democrats should bring the United States and other Western countries political dividends. All Mr. Carter has to do is to stick to the policies towards Latin America that he set out when he entered the White House.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 11, 1904

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia North American commented, in an editorial on the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for president: "Roosevelt was not the choice of the powerful leaders of his party, nor of the states' bosses; his selection was fought secretly but bitterly by the Wall Street interests. Mr. Roosevelt all along was the candidate of the voters of his party, and the sentiment was so universal for him that there was not a leader who dared to place himself against it." Regarding Mr. Roosevelt's opponent, Mr. Parker, The New York Times said that the Democratic platform is insane and unsafe, and represents a "dull and brutish stupidity."

Fifty Years Ago
July 11, 1929

NEW YORK — Shinichi Misumi, 22, a Japanese cook and correspondence school student, jumped from Manhattan Bridge into the East River the other day to test a parachute which he had constructed in his bedroom. The test, which involved a drop of 150 feet, demonstrated two things: first, that the parachute was no good, and second, that Misumi did not need a parachute. After falling 20 feet, he clapped his legs tightly together, held one hand against his side, and the other over his head. He shot neatly into the water, bobbed up unhurt, and swam to shore. In his coat pocket was a cartoon clipping entitled: "Wonder what a parachute jumper thinks of on the way down?"



Double-Edged Oil Weapon

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The oil weapon turns out to be a two-edged sword. Not only can oil exporting countries in the Near East restrict supplies and raise prices as a way of pressing the United States to force political concessions on Israel.

But, the oil also gives Islamic militants in the Near East a lever for bringing pressure to bear on weak regimes. Hence the curious recent behavior of the leading exporter—Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis regularly export 8.5 million barrels daily—about double that of any other country. The kingdom could cut production to as low as 3 million barrels daily without suffering. It could raise daily output to over 10 million barrels without straining.

Out of Date

But the Saudi regime is a theocratic monarchy, out of date even by the standards of the Arabian peninsula. It has only token military forces. It depends for labor on foreigners—many of them Palestinians and Iraqis. So Saudi vulnerability matches Saudi riches.

The weakness has not been lost on the "rejectionist" forces working to undo the U.S.-sponsored peace between Israel and Egypt. At meetings in Baghdad last fall and this spring, the rejectionists won Saudi participation in their campaign to strangle the peace. Indications are that the Saudis were pressured by threats—from the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Iraqi government—of violence against leading princes.

Under the influence of Baghdad, the Saudis went along with an OPEC price rise last September. As events began working for another increase at the OPEC meeting set for June, the Saudis developed misgivings that a second round might do damage to their friends in the West, especially the United States.

To rein in prices, Saudi officials began threatening to increase production. This early in June, the Saudi premier, Prince Fahd, gave the U.S. columnist Co. Meyer the impression the Saudis were ready to "expand production." On June 19, in London, the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Yamani, spoke explicitly of more oil exports.

Not Clear

But on June 20, Prince Fahd told Anthony Lewis of The New York Times his government had no plans to go above the 8.5 million-barrel daily schedule. A couple of days later Prince Fahd gave the same impression to a visiting West German delegation.

Exactly why the switch is not clear. But on June 20, the head of the PLO, Yasser Arafat, was in Riyadh. It seems likely he reminded Prince Fahd that the Saudi insurance policy was held in Baghdad.

At the OPEC meeting in Geneva a week later, the Saudis approved an increase that raised their basic price by over 20 percent to \$18 per barrel. The Saudis also accepted a scheme whereby other countries were allowed to raise the price on premium products to as high as \$23.50 per barrel.

Since Geneva, several countries have raised their price to the ceiling. There is talk of another OPEC meeting in fall to raise the price again. This time, moreover, some of the more militant OPEC members—notably Libya, Iran and Iraq—have threatened to cut production as an offset to any Saudi increase in output.

This challenged, the Saudis on July 5 informed the U.S. govern-

ment they would allow production to rise to 9.5 million barrels daily for the third quarter of this year, and perhaps the fourth quarter as well. But they asked Washington to keep the details, to protect them against pressure from the militants.

Pressure Israel

At the same time, the Saudis covered their flanks even further by an indirect assertion that higher production ought to be rewarded by more U.S. pressure on Israel. In an interview with Newsweek, Sheikh Yamani said, "The Palestinians are growing ever more desperate. I wouldn't be surprised if they sank one or two supertankers in the Strait of Hormuz to force the

world to do something about their plight and Israel's obstinacy."

Whether the Saudi move to deflect pressure onto Israel will work is not clear. While Libya needs oil revenues for a program to build an air force, the Saudis could easily cut back present output by a million barrels daily, and in Iran mismanagement of the oil fields could yield another drop in output.

The prospect, in these conditions, is for more tension in the Near East—not only between Israel and the Arab states, but between Arabs. Another OPEC price rise is a possibility, and the one certainty is that the United States cannot afford to be dependent on that turbulent area.

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A Case for Synthetic Congress

By David S. Broder

CAMP DAVID, Md. — It was not until the 19th day of President Carter's domestic summit conference that someone came up with the answer to all of the country's energy problems.

By that time, the President had met with the best minds in the political, academic, religious, business and labor-union worlds. He had consulted with 37 media advisers, 14 pollsters, an Indian mystic, a vegetarian foundation president, the inventor of the automated carlock, and representatives of every group covered by any affirmative action program in the country.

At his daughter Amy's suggestion, he finally agreed to meet with the brightest children in her grade school. And, while none of his aides would confirm directly that it was one of the children who provided the long-sought answer, it is a fact that it was right after that group left the mountaintop that Jody Powell asked the networks to provide time for the president to address the nation.

Smart People

Afterward, people wondered how such an obvious answer could have escaped so many smart people for so long. Forget about the synthetic fuels program, the kids told Carter. There is plenty of natural fuel in the ground, up in the sky, and inside the atom.

What the United States needs is a Synthetic Congress.

As soon as he heard that phrase, Carter knew his long quest was ended. The answer that had eluded Richard Nixon, Jerry Ford and even himself for more than two years had come straight from the tongue of this child.

For six years, he and his predecessors had been pleading for action from Congress on an energy program. And for six years, anything that any president suggested was amended, rejected, or just simply ignored by Congress.

As long as Congress existed, there would be no escape from this pattern, for any energy program which might address the long-term needs of the nation had unacceptable short-term political costs for the members of Congress.

Respect

Abolishing Congress would have been the easy way out, but Carter had too much respect for the Constitution to consider that. Syn-

thetic Congress posed no such test to his conscience, and it rather intrigued his engineering mind.

A task force on a Synthetic Congress was created, and within 48 hours reported back to the President that the task was even easier than it looked.

Congress has only two visible, public aspects. Stuart Eizenstat said in a memo which was promptly leaked to the press. And neither has to be disturbed.

There are 14,000 men and women on the staffs of House and Senate members and their committees. They work five days a week, and frequently on weekends and evenings, arranging hearings, drafting bills, writing reports and press releases, all designed to impress the public with the effort Congress is making to solve the nation's problems.

Their work can go forward as usual. There are also 535 senators and representatives who spend most of their time hearing testimony, meeting with constituents and lobbyists, giving speeches, visiting their districts, appearing on radio and television—all to show that they really care.

No need to disturb their work, either.

Voting

The only part of the routine of the real Congress that would have to be turned over to the Synthetic Congress was the part that everyone forgets: voting on bills.

And, fortunately, neither the members nor the staff of Congress would be the public cars that much about voting.

Patrick Caddell surveyed the members of the House and Senate and found that 87 percent said they would be relieved if they did not have to leave their offices, television interviews or district meetings to vote on legislation. A separate survey of 1,500 voters found that only three knew how their representative or senator had voted on any issue related to energy in the last five years.

As for the 14,000 staff members, they assured the interviewers that

Harry Debelius From Madrid:

It is important for the Western world, and France in particular, to realize the true secessionist aims of ETA...

MADRID — The escalation of Basque political violence may induce Spain's new democratic government to employ stern measures reminiscent of the Franco regime, and it may not be easy for the Western world in general to understand. As a liberal Spaniard put it, "I'm afraid they won't be able to tell the good guys from the bad guys."

Few in number and poorly armed in the early days, activists of the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) brazenly harassed the powerful Franco regime. For at least 10 years after the ETA was founded in the 1960s by hot-blooded members of the Youth Movement of the Conservative Basque Nationalist Party, ETA *Liberadora* tended to select their targets carefully: symbols and persons unmistakably identified with the regime and with the central government's policies of repressing aspects of the unique Basque history and culture.

Their first important victim was Meliton Manzanas, a San Sebastian police inspector with a reputation for torturing Basque patriots. That assassination led to the much publicized Burgos trial of 1970 in which not one but two death sentences each were meted out to some of the accused. Bowing to international pressure, Gen. Franco commuted the death sentences to life imprisonment — and the Burgos trial convicts lived to win not only amnesty but even a seat in the freely elected Cortes (parliament) of post-Franco Spain.

Support

For those who risked their lives to attack the Caudillo and his system, it was not very hard to find shelter and support among the Basque people and a degree of admiration among representatives of the opposition in the rest of Spain. In the opinion of many people in this country and abroad, they were freedom fighters.

There was a widespread impression that the ETA was in the front-line of the underground struggle to bring democracy to Spain. Basque refugees were received with open arms in France. They conspired in Brussels and London and they used the southwest corner of France — also populated by Basques — as a base for their slowly but steadily expanding urban guerrilla operations south of the border.

They often hit Gen. Franco where it hurt. Among other things

they brought to an end the plan to institutionalize the dictatorship, eliminating the generalissimo's most trusted aide, the "eminent" of the regime, in a taciturn assassination. That Gen. Franco's first premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, ETA blew him and his big official car over the roof of a story building here on Dec. 20, 1973.

The world misunderstood aims. The ETA was fighting along not for Spanish democracy but for an independent Basque state, which was expected to encompass not only four Basque provinces but eventually French Basque departments as well.

"Our strategic objectives are reunification of the Basque country, north and south, and so on," an ETA spokesman said in an interview recently published in *Paris-Match* — "but we think the struggle in the north is a must for the Basques of the north."

Careful

The ETA has been reason careful so far not to indulge in political violence against the authorities in France when acting in its own name. However, it practices verbal camouflage. *Euzkadi ta Aspinia* (Basque Justice) claims responsibility for the machine-gun attack on the Puerta del Sol passenger train bound from Paris to Madrid as it neared the Spanish border one day early this year. But it was the ETA, not "Basque Justice," which had earlier announced that it would attack French installations and means of transport—in Spain.

In another recent development, French court condemned a French Basque militant to eight months imprisonment for transporting arms for a movement with tongue-twisting name of *Iparak* — a name which does much more intelligible when translated to "those of the north."

It is important for the Western world, and France in particular, to realize the true secessionist aims of the ETA (with negligible variations in its factions and splinter groups) equally important not to underestimate the growing political strength which it enjoys in the Basque country, as evidence the electoral gains of such groups as *Herri Batasuna*, which openly defends the ETA. The ETA is trying to be Spain's parliament, not just as it tried to blow up Franco's system.

New Wave

A new wave of bombings and assassinations by the Constitution-mitter of the newly re-elected parliament of the Basque country, which would be Basques constitutionally elected Home Rule.

Naturally, there are vast differences between what the negotiators want and what the government feels. It concedes — but the parliament is verbal of itself being waged on behalf of Basque people by their representatives, not by self-proclaimed leaders whose arguments are acts and plastic explosives.

Make no mistake about Basque home-rule statute under how liberal, will not only the Basque government lay down any more than the adventurous democracy did.

Preserve Unity

The Spanish government find itself obliged to do its fight against the ETA to preserve national unity, for much a part of the new nation as regional autonomy.

Not only the Constitution of the life of the fledgling Basque state, the *Euzkadi* is elastic enough to absorb of Regional Government the powers, but secession is a question. It would be a national — but, even more, it would offer the perfect fidgety Generals to intervene. Article 8 of the Constitution assigns the armed force the role of "guaranteeing" the peace and sovereignty and of defending the territory, integrity and the constitutional order.

©1979, International Herald Tribune

ms in London

007 Invades Space in 'Moonraker'

Thomas Quinn-Cutts

LONDON, July 10 (IHT) — James Bond is ever with us.

Every 18 months in a

dream vehicle, but dur-

ing his previous film is

kept on view. Should a

on the two occasions, an

007 favorite film in and so

absent. Today he is the

phoenix, rising from the

ashes of his previous suc-

cessful rivals as Dracula, Sherlock

Holmes and that inevitable

misunderstood hopped-

robber and the girl who

undis him.

"Moonraker," the latest instal-

ment of the endless Bond serial, has

and its world premiere, with

by attending, at London's

Her Square, the U.S. release

immediately and in both

it is drawing record audi-

ences, proving that success is the

of taking infinite pains at

action.

the death in 1964 of Ian

creator of the dashing de-

of free-world safety, scenar-

been left to their own de-

in embroiling the hand-

formula. Some have

lated the trick neatly enough,

others have revealed only the

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dated at jet speed, we visit Venice,

where he navigates a motorized,

antibiotic gondola and hurls an

attacker from the clock tower of

the Piazza San Marco, and Rio,

where he rubs elbows with the mer-

ymakers of the street carnival as

they exuberantly samba. He out-

does Phileas Fogg, circling the

planet in less than 90 minutes in

more fantastic contraptions than

Jules Verne ever dreamed of, even

after sipping on a dozen Welsh

rebels.

Roger Moore is again J.B. and is

apt to be re-elected to that office in

an anticipatable sequel. As the

characterization is largely one of

islands, he is forced to expose his

whole hand at the start of the

game. His cards are high ones —

survival and easy humor — but he

must deal the same hand through-

out, repeating the identical play.

So, too, with the scenario, which

resembles an elaborate banquet

regally served but at which all five

courses are flaming crisp sizzle.

Michael Lonsdale, an actor of re-

finned subtlety, is a sly heavy as

the anarchist knight who would

blow up the world and found a so-

ciety in time with his warped mind.

Lois Chiles, the American beauty,

the first victim of the river cruise,

"Death on the Nile," is ornamental

as the CIA agent who has penetrat-

ed into the evil genius' stronghold;

Richard Kiel, he of steel teeth and

deadly bite, on this occasion turns

turtle at the last moment and joins

the right side, one of the few sur-

prises of the script. Lewis Gilbert

has engineered the giant thriller

competently, though its machinery

is nakedly exposed in its second

half, while Jean Tournier's photog-

raphy both of alluring locales and

of the villain's weird factories and

torture chambers is an invaluable

asset.

The American film "The Warriors"

(at the London Plaza) is caus-

ing dispute in its homeland. Deal-

ing bluntly with New York street

gangs and their murderous rivalry,

its graphic depiction of brutality

has stirred morose viewing it to im-

itation and it has been deemed as a

menace to public safety. Here and

there exhibitors have refused to

book it, fearing disorder and dam-

age to their property. It is more in-

teresting as a test case than as a

movie. With censorship abolished,

it would be impossible to ban it

officially, and under what circum-

stances could it be forbidden? True

enough, it trades in violence, but on

such grounds a large portion of

Elizabethan and Jacobean drama

would fall under the ax.

As a motion picture it has no dis-

cernible quality, though it might be

argued that it is of sociological val-

ue. A shocker of primitive manu-

facture, its realism is that of a sen-

sational news report, and its lan-

guage is that of the gutter. It traces

with inquiring camera the misad-

ventures of a band of hoodlums

stranded in hostile territory near

Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx

who seek to make their escape by

subway with enemy hoodlums and

the police in hot pursuit.

Its crude material, probably

accurate, has not been filtered

through inventive dramatization —

as it was, say, in "West Side Story"

— and a frantic chase and its

bloody incidents constitute the

screenplay. London audiences sit

before it with cool objectivity. It

has not disturbed the peace here,

but its notorious reputation may

make continental censors reluctant

to license its release.

Wolfman Jack started on a sta-

tion called XERF," he said. "At

that time it was the strongest com-

mercial radio station in the world.

"It was at 1570 on the AM dial,

and the higher up you are on the

dial the more sky wave skip you

have. They could hear us in Russia

— they had to put another frequen-

cy on 1570 just to jam us, because

back in those days I was saying

nasty things about Khrushchev. I

used to get a lot of mail from those

folks over there. It was unbeliev-

able.

"Of course, it covered all of

North America, that signal did. In

the States you could drive from

New York to Los Angeles and never

lose the station at night."

XERF's revenues came mostly

from the gullible, who sent in their

dollars for everything from steak

knives to autographed photographs

of Jesus.

"Oh, yes," said the Wolfman,

"And disco has loosened up play-

lists considerably, because pro-

grammers do not know what is a

hit record in disco. The disc jockey

has a chance to expose new artists,

new products. It's a whole new

thing in rock 'n' roll; it's starting all

over again."

Howls and Growls

His howls and growls erupted

into the airwaves in 1960, when

rock 'n' roll was in its infancy.

Playing soul, blues and rock 'n' roll

on a 250,000-watt clear-channel sig-

nal originating across the Rio



Roger Moore and Lois Chiles in "Moonraker."

Entertainment

Yes, Friends, Wolfman Jack Gonna Send You Disco

By Dan Watfield

DARMSTADT, West Germany

(IHT) — The music trade pa-

pers are full of jargon about the

overwhelming market share of

about half a dozen multinational

giants. All the little guys are being

squeezed out or swallowed, new tal-

ent has no opportunity, only the

biggest acts can get on the radio

and thereby have a shot at a piece

of the record industry's \$4-billion

pie.

Wolfman Jack, a superstar

among disc jockeys, disagrees. At a

U.S. Army NCO club here, one of

the stops on his current series of

appearances in Europe, he said that

there is more opportunity in the

record business right now than at

any other time since the birth of

rock 'n' roll.

"Disco has loosened the whole

thing up again," he said. "It's al-

most like when rock 'n' roll started,

when instead of rhythm and blues,

which is the old term for soul

music, you got the guys like Jerry

Lee Lewis, Elvis — you got the

white element and the black el-

ement.

"And disco has loosened up play-

lists considerably, because pro-

grammers do not know what is a

hit record in disco. The disc jockey

has a chance to expose new artists,

new products. It's a whole new

thing in rock 'n' roll; it's starting all

over again."

Grande from Del Rio, Texas, the

Wolfman had a significant role in

the changing course of American

popular music.

"Wolfman Jack started on a sta-

tion called XERF," he said. "At

that time it was the strongest com-

mercial radio station in the world.

"It was at 1570 on the AM dial,

and the higher up you are on the

dial the more sky wave skip you

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

ECD Urges Bundesbank to Keep Key Rates Steady

By Paul Lewis
July 10 (NYT) — The OECD Secretariat today urged the Bundesbank to keep key interest rates steady, as it reacts to rising oil prices and inflation. The OECD Secretariat also urged the Bundesbank to keep key interest rates steady, as it reacts to rising oil prices and inflation. The OECD Secretariat also urged the Bundesbank to keep key interest rates steady, as it reacts to rising oil prices and inflation.

Britain Lowers Forecast 1980 Oil Production

LONDON, July 10 (AP-DJ) — The Department of Energy today revised downward its forecast for 1980 oil production in the North Sea. The forecast for 1980 was revised downward from 115 million to 105 million tons. The forecast for 1981 was revised downward from 140 million to 130 million tons.

Gold Soars, Dollar Falls

LONDON, July 10 (AP-DJ) — The dollar came under further selling pressure today, despite central bank support in European currencies. The dollar fell to a low of \$1.8415 per pound, while gold prices rose to a high of \$288.25 per ounce.

China Oil Output Up

TOKYO, July 10 — China's crude oil production rose 3.6 percent in the first half of this year from a year earlier, the Chinese news agency reported today. The production met 49.5 percent of the year's quota, the agency added, without giving production figures or the quota.

Senate Warns Delay Possible On Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI) — The Carter administration was warned today the Senate may delay action on legislation implementing the new international trade agreement until President Carter offers a plan to reorganize the government's trade structure.

Merger Activity in 2d Quarter

AGO, July 10 (UPI) — A preliminary rise in U.S. mergers in the second quarter, there was a 10 percent drop in the first half of the year, the first half of 1978. The number of mergers rose to a seasonally adjusted number of 1,300 in May from 1,200 in April.

Canada Jobless Rate Rises to 7.5% in June

OTTAWA, July 10 (AP-DJ) — Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined to 7.5 percent in June, its lowest level since December, 1976, from 7.7 percent in May and 8.5 percent earlier, Statistics Canada said today.



LATEST VW — Volkswagen's "Jetta" sedan unveiled yesterday in Wolfsburg will be equipped with 60 to 110 HP engine, features a luggage compartment with 630 liter capacity. Basically a variant of the Golf model minus the "hatchback," it will be marketed this autumn.

Problems Beyond Gas Supply, Analysts Say

Detroit Heading for Deep-Rooted Slump

DETROIT, July 10 (AP-DJ) — It appears that the U.S. automobile industry is heading into a slump, with roots extending far beyond the current disruptions in gasoline supply. Many experts believe that sales will remain in trouble even if gasoline problems abate. Inflation has so eroded consumers' spendable income and their confidence that they are not buying high-priced items, analysts say.

News and Notes

Warner-Lambert and four of its officers must face trial for manslaughter in the 1976 chewing gum factory blast that killed 55 workers and severely burned 55, an appeals court in New York ruled. The court voted 4-1 to reverse a state Supreme Court ruling that had dismissed the case in 1978 for insufficient evidence.

Ruling Restricts Law On U.S. Takeovers

By Jerry Knight and John Kennedy

WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP) — Tightening the rules of corporate takeovers, a federal judge in New York ruled yesterday that Sun Co. violated securities laws when it secretly bought 34 percent of the stock of Becton Dickinson. Sun's stock purchases, made through a series of phone calls to institutional investors who owned Becton Dickinson shares, amounted to a tender offer that should have been made publicly, U.S. District Judge Robert Carter said.

CAB Okays National's Takeover

WASHINGTON, July 10 — The Civil Aeronautics Board today gave a green light to both Pan American World Airways and Texas International Airlines in their efforts to take over National Airlines. The CAB said it will decide later whether it would oppose a similar bid for National by Eastern Airlines.

Wall Street Prices Down

NEW YORK, July 10 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices today suffered their first setback in a week as investors took profits on recent gains. Analysts noted popular averages had climbed sharply Friday and yesterday while market breadth had been strong the last four sessions, averaging nearly 900 advances a day.

Company Reports

United States			
Great Western Financial			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	212.20	174.50	
Profits	23.14	22.06	
Per Share	1.03	0.99	
4 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	415.60	343.20	
Profits	45.80	42.96	
Per Share	2.04	1.93	
Whirlpool			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	611.70	619.10	
Profits	27.82	34.40	
Per Share	0.77	0.95	
4 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,120	1,100	
Profits	54.33	59.61	
Per Share	1.50	1.65	
Caterpillar Tractor			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Revenue	2,140	1,840	
Profits	165.10	150.20	
Per Share	1.91	1.74	
4 months	1979	1978	
Revenue	4,060	3,470	
Profits	297.40	269.60	
Per Share	3.44	3.12	
Mellon National			
2nd Quarter	1979	1978	
Oper. Net	25.26	20.38	
Per Share	1.29	1.04	
Net Income	25.29	18.90	
Per Share	1.29	0.96	
4 months	1979	1978	
Oper. Net	49.84	40.08	
Per Share	2.52	2.05	
Net Income	48.15	37.46	
Per Share	2.46	1.91	
West Germany			
Boch (Robert)			
Year	1978	1977	
Revenue	9,620	9,160	
Profits	223.58	239.60	
Opel (Adam)			
Year	1978	1977	
Revenue	10,640	9,170	
Profits	492.00	340.00	

OECD Prices Up 1%

PARIS, July 10 (AP-DJ) — Consumer prices in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by 1 percent in May, bringing the year-on-year increase to 9.1 percent and the cumulative rise since the beginning of this year to 4.7 percent, the OECD said today.

AL SAUDI BANQUE
Increase of capital to FF. 200.000.000.-
First quarter paid-up.
The first quarter of increase of AL SAUDI BANQUE's capital from FF. 100.000.000. to FF. 200.000.000.- as decided by the General Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of May 22, 1979, was paid-up on June 28, 1979, thus making the total paid-up capital FF. 125.000.000.-

U.S. \$75,000,000
IC Industries
Finance Corporation N.V.
Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes
Due 1991
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the initial interest period from July 11, 1979 to January 15, 1980 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 11 1/8% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, January 15, 1980, against Coupon No. 1 will be US \$58.10.
By: The Chase Manhattan Bank,
National Association, New York
Fiscal Agent

The Scandinavian market
Our client, a subsidiary of a well-known American company with a solid sales organization in the Scandinavian market, is looking for opportunities to expand its present product-line with new products. We would like to get in touch with serious companies, preferably in the cosmetic, sweets or food industry who wish to develop their activities in the Scandinavian market.
Interested companies should be of such a size that they can expect to reach a turnover of \$1-2 mill. in this market within a year.
Please write to:
Asbjørn Habberstad A/S
Box 10 - Linderud
Oslo 5, Norway.
Asbjørn Habberstad A/S
Postboks 10, Linderud, Oslo 5
Stockholm, Göteborg, København, Helsingfors, Brussel

Chicago Futures

High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	4.48	4.54	+0.06
Soybeans	4.71	4.75	+0.04
Dec	4.71	4.75	+0.04
Nov	4.71	4.75	+0.04
May	4.71	4.75	+0.04
Jul	4.71	4.75	+0.04

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 20,910, up 1,040 from Fri.

CORN

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybeans	3.17	3.18	+0.01
Dec	3.17	3.18	+0.01
Nov	3.17	3.18	+0.01
May	3.17	3.18	+0.01
Jul	3.17	3.18	+0.01

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 182,530, up 3,012 from Fri.

SOYBEANS

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybeans	7.93	7.97	+0.04
Dec	7.93	7.97	+0.04
Nov	7.93	7.97	+0.04
May	7.93	7.97	+0.04
Jul	7.93	7.97	+0.04

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 112,447, up 6,704 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybean meal	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Dec	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Nov	21.00	21.00	+0.00
May	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Jul	21.00	21.00	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 57,719, up 1,000 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybean oil	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Dec	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Nov	21.00	21.00	+0.00
May	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Jul	21.00	21.00	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Beef cattle	64.10	64.10	+0.00
Dec	64.10	64.10	+0.00
Nov	64.10	64.10	+0.00
May	64.10	64.10	+0.00
Jul	64.10	64.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

FEDERAL CATTLE

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Federal cattle	71.50	71.50	+0.00
Dec	71.50	71.50	+0.00
Nov	71.50	71.50	+0.00
May	71.50	71.50	+0.00
Jul	71.50	71.50	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

LIVE HOGS

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Live hogs	39.50	39.50	+0.00
Dec	39.50	39.50	+0.00
Nov	39.50	39.50	+0.00
May	39.50	39.50	+0.00
Jul	39.50	39.50	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

PORK BELTIES

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Pork bellies	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Dec	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Nov	36.10	36.10	+0.00
May	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Jul	36.10	36.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

ICED BROILERS

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Iced broilers	42.50	42.50	+0.00
Dec	42.50	42.50	+0.00
Nov	42.50	42.50	+0.00
May	42.50	42.50	+0.00
Jul	42.50	42.50	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

PORK BELTIES

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Pork bellies	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Dec	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Nov	36.10	36.10	+0.00
May	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Jul	36.10	36.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

PORK BELTIES

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Pork bellies	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Dec	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Nov	36.10	36.10	+0.00
May	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Jul	36.10	36.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

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Soybean meal, 46-10.

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Nov	36.10	36.10	+0.00
May	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Jul	36.10	36.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	4.48	4.54	4.54	+0.06
Soybeans	4.71	4.75	4.75	+0.04
Dec	4.71	4.75	4.75	+0.04
Nov	4.71	4.75	4.75	+0.04
May	4.71	4.75	4.75	+0.04
Jul	4.71	4.75	4.75	+0.04

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 20,910, up 1,040 from Fri.

CORN

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybeans	3.17	3.18	3.18	+0.01
Dec	3.17	3.18	3.18	+0.01
Nov	3.17	3.18	3.18	+0.01
May	3.17	3.18	3.18	+0.01
Jul	3.17	3.18	3.18	+0.01

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 182,530, up 3,012 from Fri.

SOYBEANS

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybeans	7.93	7.97	7.97	+0.04
Dec	7.93	7.97	7.97	+0.04
Nov	7.93	7.97	7.97	+0.04
May	7.93	7.97	7.97	+0.04
Jul	7.93	7.97	7.97	+0.04

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 112,447, up 6,704 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybean meal	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Dec	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Nov	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
May	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Jul	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 57,719, up 1,000 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Soybean oil	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Dec	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Nov	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
May	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00
Jul	21.00	21.00	21.00	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Beef cattle	64.10	64.10	64.10	+0.00
Dec	64.10	64.10	64.10	+0.00
Nov	64.10	64.10	64.10	+0.00
May	64.10	64.10	64.10	+0.00
Jul	64.10	64.10	64.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

FEDERAL CATTLE

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Federal cattle	71.50	71.50	71.50	+0.00
Dec	71.50	71.50	71.50	+0.00
Nov	71.50	71.50	71.50	+0.00
May	71.50	71.50	71.50	+0.00
Jul	71.50	71.50	71.50	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

LIVE HOGS

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Live hogs	39.50	39.50	39.50	+0.00
Dec	39.50	39.50	39.50	+0.00
Nov	39.50	39.50	39.50	+0.00
May	39.50	39.50	39.50	+0.00
Jul	39.50	39.50	39.50	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

PORK BELTIES

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Pork bellies	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Dec	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Nov	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
May	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Jul	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

Total open interest Mon. 5,383, up 136 from Fri.

ICED BROILERS

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Iced broilers	42.50	42.50	42.50	+0.00
Dec	42.50	42.50	42.50	+0.00
Nov	42.50	42.50	42.50	+0.00
May	42.50	42.50	42.50	+0.00
Jul	42.50	42.50	42.50	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

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PORK BELTIES

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Pork bellies	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Dec	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Nov	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
May	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00
Jul	36.10	36.10	36.10	+0.00

Soybean meal, 46-10.

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Soybean meal, 46-10.

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Ryan Whiffs 12, ops Red Sox, 5-0

Mar. Atlanta, 29; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 19; New York, 19; Foster, Cincinnati, 19; Los Angeles, 19; Winfield, San Diego, 19.

Reas. Bred in:
Mar. Chicago, 67; Foster, Cincinnati, 66;
St. San Diego, 66; Schmidt, Philadelphia,
St. San Francisco, St.

Pathogens (8 Deaths)
A. Houston, 12-3, 513; LeComte, Cincinnati,
1; Andover, Houston, 12-4, 374; St. Louis,
1961, 6-3, 667; Little, St. Louis, 6-3, 667;
1961, St. Louis, 6-3, 667; Knappe, San
Diego, 3-3, 667.

league-leading 1,091 yards. Waddell Smith added 58 receptions. Mike Wilson, 6-2 and 250, comes from the Hamilton Tiger Cats to bolster a good offensive line.

Defensively, Dave Fennell, the award winner as the best defensive lineman, is the Edmonton leader. Dan Kenley leads the linebackers.

James Robinson (right) finishes just ahead of Alberto Juantorena in the controversial 800-meter run.

Gilbert, Sports Columnist Killed by Car

August, 1978. The judges said his series on the Commonwealth Games was remarkable for the extensive research it involved and the thorough knowledge it showed of amateur sport.

He is survived by his wife, Gail, and two children, Jon, 9, and Jennifer, 6.

A better offensive line would help Metcalf — and a better defense might give the team more than the victories wins it got last season. The Argos allowed 389 points, seventh overall.

What Cost Utopia In Which Coin?

A better offensive line would help Metcalf — and a better defense might give the team more than the victories wins it got last season. The Argos allowed 389 points, seventh overall.

Phoenix	16	5	44	33	37	130
Chicago	11	9	47	33	39	105
Detroit	10	12	45	39	32	97
Memphis	5	15	25	42	34	54
West						
San Diego	10	11	35	38	32	92
California	9	12	31	37	32	83
Edmonton	5	16	25	50	33	53
San Jose	4	16	27	46	36	59

Teams get six points for a victory, no points for a loss and a bonus point for each shot scored up to 10 on target but not in the net.

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS—Signed John Johnson, forward, to a three-year contract.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BALTIMORE COLTS—Announced the retirement of George Kuntz, tackle. Signed Barry Kyrus, linebacker, to a series of one-year contracts.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS—Signed Steve Poller, quarterback, to four one-year contracts. Signed Mike Bell, defensive end, to five one-year contracts.

points, setting a record with 11 field goals in one game. Lancaster's big problem is the offense, which allowed 459 points, most in the league.

players set a world record for continuous soccer in Lahti, Finland last weekend, playing for 50 hours. This surpassed the previous record of 48 hours.

Defensively, Dave Rennell, the award winner as the best defensive lineman, is the Edmonton leader. Dan Kopley leads the linebackers.

Guerrero	9	12	31	37	27	83
Esquivel	5	16	25	50	53	53
San Jose	4	16	27	46	26	59

Teams get six points for a victory, no points for a loss and a bonus point for each goal scored up to a maximum of three per team a game.

